

FUNDS

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user card for the facilities, which is \$50 a term or \$150 for the academic year. Community members can also buy the user card for \$75 a term or \$225 a year.

With these funds, the facilities are managing to stay open as self-support units, but may have to cut back hours if financial problems arise.

Lois Youngen, an associate professor in the physical education department, said the money is used for safety and security.

Youngen said the Gerlinger pool area sometimes draws some suspicious-looking people, so the department has made a commitment to employing a security guard at the pool during open hours to make certain locker rooms are safe.

"Right now, they are taking in enough with \$2 fees to break even," she said. However, the commitment to security uses

money that could go to other areas, such as facility maintenance.

Youngen said the state puts no money into maintaining the facilities, and seeing faculty and instructors mopping the floors before classes is quite common.

The late-night program in Esslinger charges students 50 cents to swim or use the weight room from 6:45 p.m. to midnight four days a week. Yates said the program generates between \$100 to \$105 a night, and barely breaks even after paying student employees who work the shift.

"It's critical that we watch late-night tickets," Yates said. He added that hours probably won't be cut, but the students themselves will decide, through use of the facilities, when the facilities will stay open. Tuesdays and Thursdays are the busiest nights, with Mondays being the slowest, he said.

AIDS patients still finding little relief from symptoms

Editor's note: This is the fourth of a six-part series on AIDS. Part five, about the myth vs. the facts of AIDS, will run next Wednesday.

By Tammy Batey
Emerald Reporter

David was diagnosed as HIV positive in 1987, after experiencing flu-like symptoms, including night sweats and swollen lymph nodes — symptoms doctors say are the first indicators of the virus' presence.

David gradually lost weight and suffered mild memory loss, said his sister Susan, 28. In 1990, he was diagnosed with AIDS after coming down with cytomegalovirus, an opportunistic infection of the eyes which can cause blindness.

During the last two years of his life he had less than 100 T-cells, the immune system's helper cells.

During the last month of David's life, his worst nightmare came true when he experienced almost complete loss of his eyesight, Susan said. When David died in June 1991, he had only peripheral vision.

Although the scars are visible from the outside, the battle between the HIV virus and a person's immune system is a vicious internal battle.

The HIV virus attacks the T-cells, also called T4 lymphocytes, the cells that fight infection, according to an article in the October 1988 issue of *Scientific American*. The loss of T-

cells leads to a decline in immune functioning.

A T-cell count is used as a gauge of the stage of the disease a person is in. People are diagnosed as being at significant risk if their T-cell count falls below 200; a healthy person usually has about 1,000 T-cells, said Dr. John Wilson, a specialist in infectious diseases, of the Eugene Clinic.

When the T-cell count gets below 200, opportunistic infections and cancers can set in. Parasites that wouldn't be lethal to someone without HIV can be deadly to someone with the virus who has a compromised immune system, said Doug DeWitt, education and outreach coordinator for the Willamette AIDS Council.

For example, exposure to a parasite commonly found in cat litter may lead to death for people with the HIV virus.

When symptoms first develop, they are usually similar to those of common minor illnesses, such as the flu, but they last longer and are more severe, according to a statement from the American College Health Association. These symptoms include persistent tiredness, unexplained fevers, recurring night sweats, prolonged enlargement of the lymph nodes (glands), and weight loss.

Within the first couple of weeks after a person is exposed to the HIV virus, they may come down with an achy feeling. During this time, the HIV virus is starting to reproduce in

the person's bloodstream, said Dr. James Jackson of the University Student Health Center.

Within three months after contracting the HIV virus, the body starts developing antibodies to the virus, although they may not show up for six months, Jackson said.

"A war is going on, which is successful to a certain extent," Jackson said. "But the immune system grows weaker and weaker and HIV gets out of hand."

Opportunistic infections are infections that occur because of the breakdown in the immune system. These infections include: pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP) or meningitis, serious, life-threatening infections; certain kinds of cancer including Kaposi's sarcoma, a skin cancer that causes purple bumps or blotches, and lymphoma, a lymph node tumor; cytomegalovirus, an eye infection which can lead to infection; and toxoplasmosis, caused by a parasite found in cat litter.

But drugs are available that slow the HIV virus' attack on a person's immune system.

Azidothymidine, or AZT, and dideoxyinosine, or ddI, are the only two anti-viral drugs approved by the Federal Drug Administration for use by people who are HIV positive, Wilson said. The two drugs aren't a cure for AIDS but slow the reproduction of the HIV virus and "buy the patient time," he said.

AZT was first released for use by prescription in 1987, and ddI was released for use this year, Wilson said.

The difference between the two drugs is in the side effects, said Emily Heilbrun, Shanti in Oregon client services coordinator. Use of AZT may cause bone marrow suppression, which may result in anemia. Use of ddI may cause pancreatitis, which may lead to numbness in the limbs.

A new drug, dideoxycytidine or ddC, was just released by the FDA and is similar to ddI, Jackson said.

COURSES

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a possibility it could be eliminated.

The department is still in the planning stages and will monitor the SPE courses term by term, Youngen said.

The majority of the courses have a \$35 fee, but courses that require extra equipment or travel have a higher cost.

An ice-skating class at Lane County Ice is \$97.50, and courses on the ski slopes, which include lift tickets, cost \$380. Youngen said these costs, when compared to private lessons, are much more affordable.

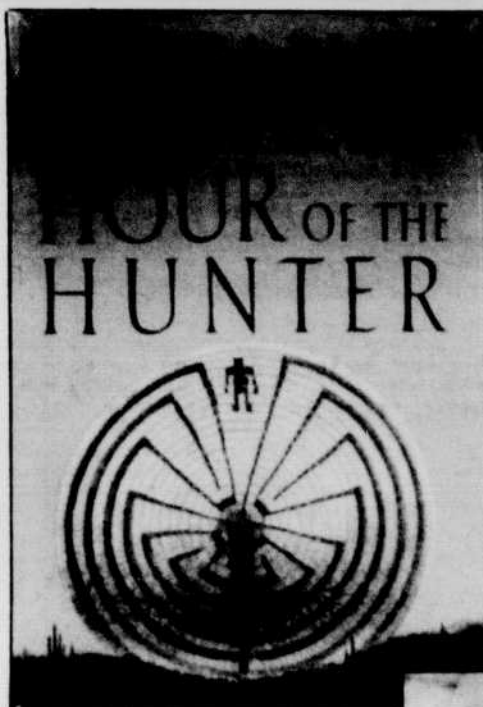
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BOOK SIGNING

J.A. JANCE
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J.A. Jance is the author of nine novels featuring J.P. Beaumont. *Hour of the Hunter* draws on the five years she spent as a librarian on an Indian reservation in Arizona. She now lives in Seattle.



J.A. Jance's new novel, *Hour of the Hunter*, marks a departure for this highly-successful mystery writer, creator of the Seattle-based J.P. Beaumont series. This new work takes place in Arizona, and captures the feel (and many of the social dilemmas) of the Southwest.

The novel involves Diana Ladd, a writer whose husband Garrison had committed suicide six years ago. He had been accused of the murder of a young Indian girl, and both Diana and her son Davy have suffered for Garrison's involvement in the killing ever since. Now Andrew Carlisle, who had been imprisoned for his role in the murder, is free—with a twisted sense of retribution, and a psyche going steadily out-of-control, he has begun stalking the Ladds, and killing along the way.

Soon Police Detective Brandon Walker (who had once loved Diana) is involved, as is Davy's nana Dahd, Rita Antone, an Indian whose ancient knowledge and mysterious powers come to the Ladd's aid. The story climaxes in a final confrontation with Carlisle, who's determined to let nothing deter his frenzied revenge.

Jance's new thriller also examines the vast (and sometimes tragic) differences between American and Native American cultures. *Reviewed by Richard Chandler.*

SLEEP

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chance to reflect.

Springfield Mayor Bill Morrisette spoke to students gathered for the sleepout. Before the event, he said he planned to speak on "the plight of the homeless and how important it is that people not only support in theory but in practice plans that alleviate the situation."

Morrisette said he hoped those participating in the sleepout were actually willing to be involved in finding a solution.

Haber said the such sleepouts have taken place on other campuses around the nation, also organized through OSPIRG. On one campus, students slept outside overnight in 38-degree, rainy weather, Haber said.

In conjunction with OSPIRG, a hunger banquet will be held Thursday, Nov. 21 at 7 p.m. at the Newman Center, 1850 Emerald. The featured speaker will be Ellen Knepper of Food for Lane County.



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